

# THE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

BY CAVIS & TRIMMIER.

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T. O. F. VERNON, Associate Editor.

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## CAROLINA SPARTAN.

For the Carolina Spartan.

### OLD MAIDS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Seated in my study, before a comfortable fire, the smoke of a very delightful Havana making fantastic wreaths about my cranium, while my thoughts naturally revert to the fair ladies of our burg. As I meditate memory recurs to the many pleasant moments I have spent in social confabulations with them. But, gentlemen, I love to dwell in reflection on one visit, when a discussion occurred on the merits and demerits of "Old Maids." Is it not astonishing, that an intelligent and accomplished young lady, and by the by, very pretty too, should defend "Old Maids," and moreover, say that she intends to be one? I do not give her arguments in defence, nor her reasons for defending that antiquated and useless order. Suffice it to say, I wound up by declaring that their merits were like angels' visits, "few and far between;" while their demerits added many a drop to the already bitter cup of this life. I have determined to try and turn her thoughts from the study of that text book "Old Maidism," and thereby benefit humanity.

The first question that arises is, who are "Old Maids?" I think when a lady is in her thirtieth year she has taken her first degree in this venerable order. What say you, ladies? Is that too soon to have that horrible epithet applied to you? Did I say horrible? Yes, and as I pen it the hobgoblins of single wretchedness rise up to confirm the assertion. Do you know that the two words "Old Maids" are applied to almost every one that is peevish, fretful, and hard to please? Do not understand me to mean that all "Old Maids" are peevish, fretful and hard to please, for there are some exceptions; if there were not, they would certainly be a frightful company, both in their external appearance as well as disposition. Why is less attention paid to "Old Maids" than to young ladies? Because they are uninteresting, and, as a general thing, — It might do to converse with them a short time, if it were very convenient, and you had no one else; but even then you are winking and blinking at some friend to rescue you.

As a general thing, young ladies, "Old Maids" are misanthropes. I imagine I can hear you exclaim, "Ignorantis deuchi!" But stop, I speak from observation, and that is the case as far as my observation extends. Now, young ladies, here is a syllogism, which, if you cannot overthrow, proves conclusively that there should not be an "Old Maid" in our land. Whatever tends to injure society and detract from its happiness should not be permitted to exist. "Old Maids" tend to injure society and detract from its happiness. Ergo, Old Maids should not be permitted to exist. Oh! you exclaim, "how sedulous! how absurd!" Well, let it be so. I do not say that your syllogism is correct, but you must detect the fallacy in it, before we will agree that it is not so.

The next question that suggests itself is, Why are there "Old Maids?" It is our private opinion that most of them are so *ex necessitate*. I admit that some one or two here and there are volunteers in the cause. We will call those few the exceptions of whom we spoke. Yet they are pernicious and destructive to the good of society, for they are stumbling blocks, and dangerous examples to succeeding generations. Enough to say, our social circle would not suffer, in case they made their exit to the place where none are given in marriage and "Old Maids" are no more.

Now, young ladies, just look at this very beautiful class. Is it not sufficiently lovely to make you all exclaim, "Old Maids" forever—we will be "Old Maids" But, you exclaim, "how nonsensical!" "did you ever hear such fanaticism!" *Mirabile dicta!* Should I not be a fanatic on such a subject as this? You all will admit that woman was created by God to bless and comfort man. When God created woman he placed her in Paradise to enjoy it with man, to eat with him its delicious fruits, and to drink its sweet waters, sparkling in sunshine. But through woman man lost this Paradise, for which she can never compensate him. You say that woman was tempted by the cunning serpent, and yielded. Now,

which is the more excusable—woman for yielding to the temptations of the serpent, or man for yielding to his beautiful companion? Well, since woman has caused man to bedevil from Paradise, should she not do all she possibly can to alleviate his sorrows and sufferings? Woman should be an ornament to society. She might, if she would, make this world a paradise; but it is not too bad when she makes herself little else than a nuisance.

In conclusion, ladies, permit me to say, that in the foregoing remarks I have not intended to insult any that are "Old Maids" or any who intend to be. It is to be hoped that those of you who are not "Old Maids," will consider thoughtfully for yourselves, before joining that unfortunate class, and not be governed by the erroneous ideas of others. W. D. W.

### Judge Drummond and the Mormons.

We published the other day an extract from a charge alleged to have been delivered lately by Judge Drummond of Utah, before a grand jury of that territory. Its authenticity has been since questioned, and some argument has been advanced to prove that such a charge could not have been made, as it was inconsistent with the general law of the United States. However that may be, we received yesterday from Judge Drummond himself, via California, a communication furnishing us with an extract from his charge precisely the same as that which we published. He asks the favor of its publication in our columns, as he desires to set himself right on the vexed question of polygamy, which he apprehends will one day cause this nation more trouble than any other. Without coinciding in this opinion, we have merely to say that Judge Drummond's wish having been anticipated, we do not re-publish the extract. We take the opportunity, however, to commend his firmness, decision and honesty in the performance of his duty, and hope that it will prove of some service hereafter. As to the difficulties attending this matter of polygamy, we think if they are not unavailingly agitated the evil will eventually cure itself in less time than it can be cured by outward pressure. Already we find that it, effects are painfully deprecated by those who suffer from them. And it is certain that multitudes of the miserable women would gladly escape if they could.

There is no reason to fear that any of the adjoining territory will adopt or participate in the follies of Utah; and as that becomes subjected to other and better influences, it will be restored to the decencies of christianity.

Enclosed with Judge Drummond's communication are a number of choice extracts from current publications about Mormon affairs, from which we select a few items that may prove quite interesting in this meridian. A writer from Fillmore city, Utah, furnishes the following little historical and physiological sketch, exhibiting the political standing, personal qualifications and marital responsibilities—to say nothing of the those which are paternal—of some of the prominent politicians of the territory:

Of the members of the Council, 13 persons, each has his number of wives respectively affixed to his name.

Herbert C. Kimball, President of Council.....	57
Daniel H. Wells, Councilman, (cross-eyed).....	19
Albert Carrington, (cripple and near-sighted).....	21
Orson Pratt, (cripple and near-sighted).....	12
Woodford Woodruff, (cripple and near-sighted).....	12
John Snider, (cripple and near-sighted).....	8
Lorin Farr, (cripple and near-sighted).....	8
Lorenzo Snow, (cripple and near-sighted).....	22
Leonard E. Harrington, (cripple and near-sighted).....	13
Benjamin F. Johnson, (cripple and near-sighted).....	3
Levi Sturges, (72 years old).....	5
John A. Ray, (from Texas).....	2
George A. Smith, (cripple and near-sighted).....	5

Grand total, men 13, women.....	171
House of Representatives, 26 members.....	1
J. C. Grant, Speaker, has as that.....	6
W. W. Phelps, (printer of Morgan's book).....	6
A. P. Rockwood, (an old man).....	13
Edwin D. Woolley, (a small man).....	5
J. W. Cummings, (cripple).....	10
Hosmer Stuart, (lawyer from Kentucky—3 dead).....	1
S. W. Richards, (young and handsome lawyer).....	15
Jessie C. Little, (lawyer from Boston, Mass.).....	3
Wm. Snow, (Vermont laborer).....	3
P. H. Young, (older brother of Brigham—talor).....	5
V. Y. Spencer, (of Mass., quite small), has but.....	2
Ezra S. Benson, (old and homely).....	15
James C. Snow, (quite poor).....	15
Aaron Johnson, (has three sisters, and altogether).....	6
Lorenzo H. Hatch, (wagon maker).....	2
Jacob G. Bigler, (farmer).....	10
George Peacock, (farmer).....	10
John H. Hodge, (theologian—two dead).....	1
Jesse N. Smith, (coal digger).....	12
Jesse N. Smith, (lawyer).....	12
John D. Parker, (old and deaf).....	3
Jesse Hobson, (ox teamster).....	10
J. C. Wright, (hotel keeper).....	12
James Brown, (claymason).....	12
Enoch Reese, (farmer, etc.).....	2
W. A. Hickman, (one of the Danites).....	3

Total..... 27

To which add 68 for the number of Governor Young's wives, and we have the whole number of females thus represented by the members of the Legislature, officers of same, and his excellency, amounting to 420; in other words, 40 men have 420 wives.

One of the most remarkable of the peculiarities of Mormonism consists in the success with which it is attended in Europe. In England especially, proselytes, have been very numerous, and Utah has received a considerable portion of its profitable dupes from that country. We learn also that in the Scandinavian countries their missionaries found a fruitful soil, and gained thousands of converts, many among the agricultural classes. From Denmark some of these apostles to the Gentiles journeyed to Hamburg, where they firmly established themselves, and have already written a German translation of the Book of Mormon

They have also penetrated Saxony, and have succeeded in forming a society of adherents in the city of Dresden, carefully avoiding any collusion with the police, who are ever on the alert for new religious sects, suspecting every new doctrine to be a cloak for some political plot. The apostles seem to have plenty of funds at their command, apparently derived from England, with which they assist the needy among their proselytes. Several families have recently left Dresden for Liverpool, where they will meet other converts, and continue their journey to "the New Jerusalem in the great interior salt basin of America." Recently the Mormon community in the city of Dresden numbered sixty members, males and females, belonging to various grades of society, some of them persons of high intellectual endowments. The greater part of these new-born "saints" are making preparations to "forsake the thralldom of the heathens" and journey to Utah.

The following are some selections of the "Sayings of Brigham Young, the prophet, on a variety of collateral topics." He still storms and raves, and hurls haughty defiance against all the outside world.

### POLYGAMY ACKNOWLEDGED.

"True, we have more wives than one, and what of that? They have their scores of thousands of prostitutes; we have none. But polygamy they are unconstitutionally striving to prevent; when they will accomplish their objects is not for me to say. They have already presented a resolution in Congress that no man in any of the Territories in the United States shall be allowed to have more than one wife, under a penalty not exceeding five years' imprisonment and five hundred dollars' fine. How will they get rid of this awful evil in Utah!"

### HOW IT MAY BE GOT RID OF.

"They will have to expend about three hundred millions for building a prison, for we must all go to prison. And after they have expended that amount on a prison, and roofed it over from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the summit of the Sierra Nevada, we will dig out and go preaching through the world. [A voice on the stand: 'What will become of the women? Will they go to prison with us?'] Brother Heber seems concerned about the women going with us; they will be with us, for we shall be here together. This is a little amusing."

### AN ARGUMENT FOR MORMONISM.

"Mormonism is true, and all hell cannot overthrow it. All the devil's servants on the earth may do all they can, and, as Brother Clinton has just said, after twenty-six years' faithful operation and exertion by our enemies, including the times when Joseph had scarcely a man to stand by him, and when the persecution was as severe on him as it ever was in the world, what have they accomplished?"

### HINTS ON THE FORMATION OF AN INDEPENDENT NATION.

"They have succeeded in making us an organized territory, and they are determined to make us an independent State or government, and as the Lord lives it will be so. [The congregation shouted Amen.] I say, as the Lord lives, we are bound to become a sovereign State in the Union, or an independent nation by ourselves; and let them drive us from this place if they can; they cannot do it. I do not throw this out as a banter. You Gentiles and hickory and basswood Mormons, can write it down if you please; but write it as I speak it!"

### BUTTERMILK AND POTATOES RECOMMENDED.

### AS DIET FOR THE ELDERS.

"I want to see the Elders live on buttermilk and potatoes, and when they return be more faithful. But they go as missionaries of the kingdom of God, and when they have been gone a year or two, many of them come back merchants, and how they swell, how popular Mormonism is! we can get trusted in St. Louis ten thousand dollars as well as out, and in New York Brother Brigham's word is so good that we can get all the goods we want. Mormonism is becoming quite popular. Yes, and so are hell and the works of the devil. When Mormonism finds favor with the wicked in this land, it is gone into the shade; but until the power of the priesthood is gone, Mormonism will never become popular with the wicked. Mormonism is not one farthing better than it was in the days of Joseph."

### THE TROUBLES OF A MORMON PATRIARCH ILLUSTRATED.

"If I would suffer it, I should have to lay out \$500 yearly for Morocco shoes and boots to carry from three to five dollars a pair, for the women could not wash without putting on a pair of fine shoes. How many times have I told you these things! They are on my mind all the time, and I cannot get them off, but I must keep telling you until my mission is complete; I cannot help it. I foresee the consequence of an unwise course, as plainly as I see your faces today."

### FATHERLY ADVICE TO CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

"It is reported that many are going away. I say, gentlemen and ladies, you who wish to go to California, or to the States, go in welcome. I had rather you would go than stay. I wish every one to go who prefers doing so, and if they will go like gentlemen, they go with my best feelings; but if they go like rascals and knaves, they cannot have them. I have never requested but two things of those who leave, namely, to pay their debts and not to steal. That is all I have required of them."—Baltimore Sun.

### EXCELLENT FRUIT CAKE.

One cup of butter, one of brown sugar, one of molasses, one of sweet milk, three of flour, and four eggs. One and a half teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, and one of soda. Two pounds of raisins, chopped fine, one nutmeg, and a little brandy if you choose. This will make two good sized loaves; which will keep moist without liquid from four to six weeks, when it is properly covered.

### Rogues Falling Out.

An unholy war has broken out among the Holy Allies of the New Free Soil press. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the "Independent," his quarrelsome organ, are beating each other in a most unchristian manner. It seems that Beecher, whilst not actively employed in enlisting recruits and buying rifles for Kansas, has composed and published a most devout and peaceable hymn-book, which he puffed prodigiously with his own pious hands in the columns of the "Independent." Recently, another musical clergyman, of New England, a kinsman of one of the editors of the "Independent," also produced a hymn-book, which was highly commended in one of the religious journals of the day.

The amiable Beecher at once fell afool of this rival production, criticized it in the most savage manner, tomahawked and scalped the author after the most approved style of Beecher warfare, and wound up by declaring that his competitor had absolutely puffed his own hymn-book! Upon this, the "Independent" at once revealed the agency of Beecher in praising his own holy melodies. The consequence has been a general and most unchristian and unclerical scuffle all round, in which pacific hymns have given place to the most comparative prose, and the sweet singing to sounds resembling rather the sacred psalmody of a bagful of infuriated grackles than the billing and cooing of blue republican cloristers.

In addition to this inspiring contest between the rogues of the Free Soil religious press and pulpit, is a highly satisfactory row between the New York Times and Tribune. The Tribune taunts Raymond, of the Times, for his course in regard to Meagher's challenge, insisting that he had not the moral courage to hand over Meagher to the officers of the law. Raymond retorts by reminding Greeley of his own conduct in permitting Mr. Rust, who attacked him in Washington, to go unwhipped of justice. In the meantime, Bennett keeps up a guerrilla fire on all hands, and we should not be surprised to hear of another assault and battery being committed upon that interesting gentleman, by one of these malarious stock warriors, who are always ready to make war upon non-combatants, but have the most holy horror of bloodshed when such people as Gileay or Duff Green are about.—Richmond Dispatch.

### The Newly Invented War Engine.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, alluding to the "Infernal Machine" which General Walker's friends have recently purchased for his army in Nicaragua, thus explains its efficiency and deadly instrumentality:

In form it resembles a small grindstone, turned by a crank, and will discharge 300 one ounce balls every minute, attended by only two men. Every machine is calculated to destroy three regiments of soldiers in the same space of time. It can be directed with the same ease as a common rifle is handled.

The inventor, a Yankee, is now in England experimenting before the Admiralty, and a great many old generals of all countries, who once much interest, and have written him letters expressive of their wonder and astonishment. One distinguished Polish general expresses himself to the inventor, "that as soon as this deadly weapon becomes in use, wars and rumors of wars must cease." The gun, or machine, discharges without report, and sends the ball three times the distance of the ordinary rifle or cannon, as the case may be. The British government has offered the inventor £200,000 sterling if he can enlarge his machine to discharge a 4 pound shot. This he is now doing, and informs his agent here he shall accomplish it. The Russian Minister at London is anxious for the patent, and has offered him his price; but he says to his friends, "I mean no other nation shall have it but England and my own country."

Previous to his going to Europe he offered the right to the American Government at Washington. Experiments were made with one ounce and seven pound cartridges, before our naval and other officers, by order of the Secretary of State, which proves all I have related above, and to the entire satisfaction of the present. One of these "infernal machines," placed upon the deck of a vessel, one of the commodores remarked, "would sink a frigate in three minutes." Such a constant discharge of balls, just as fast as they can be loaded and rolled in, with the accuracy they can be directed, most inevitably destroy all before it, besides the great distance and out of danger of the enemy's guns.

CONVERSIONS TO PROTESTANTISM.—A London paper of November 27 says:—"The movement towards Protestantism in Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia, is becoming daily more immense and overwhelming; whole families, in all their branches, simultaneously embracing the Lutheran creed, and leading others in the same route, to the consternation of the Roman Catholic clergy, who are striving by every possible means to stop the current. It appears that the recent concordat with the Pope, which disgusts the more intelligent inhabitants of these countries, is the dominant cause of this movement."

Some wicked man in Kansas has written the following:

EPITAPH FOR GOV. REEDER.  
Reader, pass beneath this stone  
Lies A. H. Reeder—head and bones  
Who, when living, for the sake of self,  
Mingled with great rascals like himself,  
Indians, rejected for unto you  
He'll never more apply the screws;  
But think of him who robbed you here,  
When he at judgment shall appear—  
Satan will exclaim with glee—  
Welcome, Reeder! Come with me.

A man came into the printing office to beg a paper. "Because," said he, "we like to read newspapers very much, but our neighbors are too stingy to take one."

### Facts for Consideration.

In 1789, prior to the Revolution, St. Domingo exported 76,846,219 lbs. of coffee, and 140,000,000 lbs. of sugar; in 1818 the export of coffee had fallen to 26,000,000, the export of sugar had ceased entirely, and sugar is now imported into the island.

In 1834, the year of the emancipation of the slaves, Jamaica exported to England 18,268,883 lbs. of coffee, and 125,025,300 lbs. of sugar; in 1839, five years after, those exports had decreased to 9,423,197 lbs. of coffee, and 70,507,800 lbs. of sugar.

The whole number of slaves imported into the English West Indies was 1,700,000; in 1834 only 660,000 remained to be emancipated, being 1,040,000 less than the number imported or a decrease of over three-fifths.

The free black population in the New England States, in 1810, was 19,470. In 1850, a period of forty years, it had increased to 23,021, or eighteen per cent.

The slave population in the United States in 1810 was 1,191,368. In 1850 it had increased to 3,204,313, or 2.64 per cent; nearly five times the ratio of the increase of the free black population.

From the above facts the following conclusions may be drawn:

- 1st. That in consequence of the revolution in St. Domingo, and the emancipation of the slaves in Jamaica, those islands are fast relapsing into deserts.
- 2d. That slavery in the United States is a very different institution from what slavery was in the English West Indies; that in the United States, owing to their kind treatment, the slaves had increased nine fold while; on the contrary, in the English West Indies they had decreased three fifths.
- 3d. That the negro race increases nearly fifteen times as fast in their state of slavery in the Southern States, under the care of their masters, as in their state of freedom in New England, when dependent on their own resources and the charity of the white race.—N. Y. Day Book.

### THE FABLE OF THE WANDERING JEW.

The legend of a Jew ever wandering and never dying, even from the crucifixion of Jesus to this day, has spread over many European countries. The accounts, however, as in all fables, do not agree. One version is this: When Jesus was led to death, oppressed by the weight of the cross, he wished to rest himself a little near the gate before the house of a shoemaker named Alshabera. This man, however, sprung forth and thrust him away. Jesus turned towards him saying, "I shall rest, but thou shalt move on until I return." And from that time he has no rest, and is obliged incessantly to wander about." Another version is that given by Mathias Parisensis, a monk of the thirteenth century. "When Jesus was led from the tribunal of Pilatus to death, the door keeper, named Cartafilus, pushed him from behind with his feet, saying, 'Walk on, Jesus, quickly, why dost thou tarry?' Jesus looked at him gravely and said, 'I walk on, but thou shalt tarry till I come!' And this man, still alive, wanders from place to place in constant dread from the wrath to come. A third legend adds that this wandering Jew falls sick every hundred years, but recovers and renews his strength; hence it is that even after so many centuries he does not look much older than a septuagenarian. Thus for the legends. Not one of the ancient authors make even mention of such a thing as a monk of the thirteenth century, when, as is known, the world was filled to disgust with pious fictions.

However, the story has spread far, so that it has become a proverb, "He runs like a wandering Jew." There are not wanting persons who assert to have even seen the wanderer. But when their evidence is examined by the test of historical credulity, it is found that some impostor had made use of this fable to impose upon simple minded people for some purpose of his own. However, the legend is not altogether untrue; there is a wandering Jew who roves about Europe, throughout every country. This imperishable being is—prejudice against the Jews.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

THE WANDERING JEW.—A sensation was created in William street, on Tuesday morning, by the appearance of a man on the pavement with a long floating beard, and dressed in loose pantaloons, with a turban on his head. He carried in his hand a little manuscript Hebrew book, out of which he read to the crowd that gathered around him. He represented himself as the veritable Wandering Jew. Nobody knows who he is, or where he came from. A learned Jewish Rabbi went sent for to converse with him, which he did in the Hebrew language, and the stranger was found to be perfect in his knowledge of that most difficult tongue. The Rabbi tested him in Arabic, in Phœnician, and in the Sanscrit, but soon found that the aged stranger far surpassed him in intimacy with them all. The Rabbi invited him to his house; but said the stranger, "no, I cannot stop. The Crucified One of Calvary has pronounced the edict, and I may not rest. I must move on—ever on." He was last seen on Thursday, but to where he has departed no one can tell.—*New York Paper*.

PRODUCT OF AN ACRE.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer, writing from Plainfield, Mass., says that he has raised on his farm forty bushels of good sound corn, one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, seven large cart loads of pumpkins, fifteen bushels of carrots, twenty bushels of turnips, three bushels of onions, forty cabbage heads, one bushel of beans, after using all he needed for his family; a lot of peas, and fifteen bushels of sugar beets.

The lecture of Professor Le Conte, at the Smithsonian Institution, on Monday evening, on the subject of the coral animal, and incidentally included allied science of much breadth of scope. The animal world is composed of four distinct kingdoms, each completely independent in itself, and never intruding into the dominions of another. These kingdoms are the vertebrata, the articulates, the mollusca, and the radiata. Their types of structure are distinct, and are represented by the designations accorded them. Using a magnified drawing of the sea anemone for illustration, the mode of life and operation of the coral animals were shown, their processes of digestion, the position of limestone in the walls and partitions of their bodies, and means of reproduction. Ninety per cent. of the coral animal is composed of limestone, but this is so situated as not to deprive the animal of its power to move and act according to its nature and wants.

The popular idea about the industry and patience of the "coral insect," Prof. Le Conte showed to be fallacious, the animal being really the passive recipient of the limestone which gives it its importance as a builder of islands and continents. It is of the lowest order of animated existence, namely, the radiata, and is to be classed with the starfishes, the sea-urchins, &c. The small corals produce the aggregations called coral reefs; these, by filling and closing in the interstices, make coral forests and reefs, of which some remarkable instances on the coast of Florida were cited on account of their astonishing loveliness. This last phenomenon was accounted for by the living of the animals from the sea-level to a few inches depth below, then by a difference of level of the water itself, whereby the corals were left above the sea-line so long as to die. Thus a plain of coral rock as level as the water was produced. The coral extends itself at an average of about three inches a year, and new fields are sown by means of eggs, which the coral emits from its mouth. [National Intelligencer.]

NOW AND THEN.—The following account of the execution of a poisoner is from a letter in the Birmingham (Eng.) Register, dated Liverpool, May 9, 1765: "Yesterday, Mary Norwood, for poisoning her husband, Joseph Norwood, of Uxbridge, in this county, (Somersetshire) was burnt here pursuant to her sentence. She was covered with a cloth, made like a shift, a tarred bonnet on her head, and her legs, feet, and arms had also tar on them. The heat of the weather melting the tar on her bonnet, it ran over her face, so that she made a most shocking appearance. She was put on a hurdle, and drawn on a sledge to the place of execution, which was very near the gallows. After spending some time in prayer and singing a hymn, the executioner placed her on a tar barrel, about three feet high. A rope, which ran in a pulley through the stake, was fixed about her neck, she herself placing in properly with her hands. The rope being drawn extremely tight with the pulley, the tar barrel was pushed away, and three irons were fastened round her body to confine it to the stake, that it might not drop when the rope should be burnt. As soon as this was done the fire was kindled, but in all probability she was quite dead before the fire reached her, as the executioner pulled the body several times whilst the irons were being fixed, which took about five minutes. There being a great quantity of tar, and the wood on the pile being quite dry, the fire burnt with amazing fury; notwithstanding which a great part of her could be plainly discerned for half an hour. Nothing could be more affecting than to behold, after her bows fell out, the fire flaming between her ribs, and issuing out at her mouth, ears, eyes, holes, &c. In short, it was so terrible a sight that great numbers turned their backs and screamed out, not being able to look at the horrible scene."

### ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

—There was a good deal said about the "Victoria Bridge" at the late Canada celebration, and a story is afloat that her niece little Majesty will come over the seas to celebrate its completion. This structure across the St. Lawrence, a short way above Montreal, the Canada papers tell us, will be one of the greatest wonders of the world. It was commenced in July, 1854, and is under contract to be completed in 1860. The total estimated cost was originally about \$7,000,000; but recently the plans have been amended so as to reduce it to a little over \$6,000,000. The extreme length of the bridge, including the abutment at each side, will be 7,000 feet, or rather more than a mile and a quarter. There will be 26 piers of solid masonry supporting the iron superstructure of the bridge. The centre will span 330 feet, and the other spans each 243 feet wide. The height of the centre of the bridge is 60 feet above the water level. The weight of iron in the trusses will be 8,000 tons, and contents of the masonry 30,000,000 cubic feet, when the whole structure is finished. The famous Britannia Tubular Suspension Bridge, crossing the Menai Straits, and now one of the curiosities of the world, will scarcely be a circumstance to it. Including the embankments at each side, the total length of the bridge, from river bank to river bank, will be 10,284 feet, or very nearly two miles. Nine piers of the bridge are now completed, but are, as yet, unconnected by any roadway. They present a plain surface on the two sides and lower end; the sides facing the current being of wedge shape, in order to break and turn aside the blocks of ice, to provide against whose destructive powers has been the great engineering difficulty of the enterprise.—*Boston Post*.

### A GOOD PUN.

—During the last session of our Legislature there was a bill introduced to punish a breach of confidence in factors. Thereupon, an amendment was moved to punish a breach of faith in plaintiffs towards their factors. It was then suggested that the title of the bill should be changed, and it should be called a "bill to punish a pair of breeches." [Albany Argus.]

### A PYRAGNE TRANSITION.

—The Quilman (Miss) Advertiser says that Mr. Greene C. Fore, who has been remarkably successful in Brandon as keeper of a retail drinking shop, has been announced as preacher in the same place in the Methodist Church. He will still deal out things spiritual therefore, but from the pulpit instead of the dram shop. A great country, etc.

### PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

There have been in all sixty-eight Moderators of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, commencing with the year 1789. Of this number only twenty-nine are now living. From 1789 to 1825 only four survive, viz: Rev. Drs. Nott, Neil, Janeway, and McDowell. During the whole term of sixty-eight years in which the Assembly has convened, its sessions have been held fifty-two times in Philadelphia, three in Pittsburgh, two in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, two in Cincinnati, Ohio, and one in each of the following places: Richmond and Winchester, Virginia; Louisville, Kentucky; Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Charleston, S. C.; Nashville, Tennessee; New York city and Buffalo, New York.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS IN SPAIN.—The new Spanish Ministry, although belonging to different political parties, is pledged to satisfy the Pope and the bishops on all ecclesiastical affairs. The Queen is reported to have said that after having in vain tried to re-establish absolutism by a ministry of soldiers and lawyers, she wishes to try it anew by a ministry of bishops. The last concordat is declared to be in full force, the disamortisation law abrogated, two royal circulars of 1855, suspending the admission of novices in all convents of nuns and the power of bishops of conferring holy orders are repealed, and the Jesuits reinstated in their college at Loyola. The Ministers declare, also, their resolution to give to the execution of Catholic principles all the strength and force possible. A certain Padre Sanje enounces the unlimited confidence of the Queen, who consults him before every council of ministers over which she presides, as well as on every other important occasion. He insisted on having the sale of church property stopped, and is thought to have been a primary cause of the change of the ministry.

Mr. Goodrich, in his Recollections, gives the following anecdote of a political barber in Washington at the time Madison was first nominated by the democrats:

"A very keen observer, then and long afterwards a senator of the United States, once told me that at this period all the barbers of Washington were federalists, and he imputed it to the fact that the leaders of that party in Congress wore powder and long queues, and, of course, had them dressed every day by the barber. The democrats, on the contrary, wore short hair, or, at least, small queues, tied up carefully with a ribbon, and, therefore, gave little encouragement to the tonsorial art. One day, as the narrator told me, while he was being shaved by the leading barber of the city, who was, of course, a federalist, the latter suddenly and vehemently burst out against the nomination of Madison for the presidency by the democratic party, which had been that morning announced.

"Dear me!" said the barber, "surely this country is doomed to disgrace and shame. What Presidents we might have, sir! Just look at Duggett, of Connecticut, and Stockton of New Jersey! What queues they have got, sir—as big as your wrist, and powdered every day, sir, like real gentlemen, as they are. Such men, sir, would confer dignity upon the chief magistracy; but this little Jim Madison, with a queue no bigger than a pipe stem! Sir, it is enough to make a man frown his country!"

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The Irish journals (says an exchange) give an account of a singular phenomenon in connexion with the extracting of a tooth in the town of Ballymena. The tooth was a grinder of large size, apparently sound, and so firmly seated that it broke in the effort for its removal. On examining that portion of the tooth which came off with the instrument, a very extraordinary worm-shaped living animal was found adhering to the centre of it. On being carefully removed, without injury, it proved to be five-eighths of an inch long, lively as an eel, of a blood-red color, and about the thickness of a woollen thread. On viewing it through a microscope of limited power, it appeared to be ringed or jointed in its formation;